

# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5.

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NUMBER 2.

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—and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.  
—All advertisements at the rate of one dollar per  
line for the first week, and fifty cents for each  
subsequent week. All advertisements on business must be  
sent to the publisher, Post-paid.

ENTERTAINMENTS inserted on the usual terms,  
but not being accountable for any error in  
the advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.  
—Advertisements for marriages, and letters on business must be  
sent to the publisher, Post-paid.

[From the Union Annual.]  
THE FAMILY ALTAR.

6.—Come let us worship and bow down—let us  
adore our Maker.  
Come to the place of prayer!  
Ye children, come and kneel before  
our Father, and with united hearts adore  
him whose alone your life and being are.

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farm, stock, or any thing that will produce an  
income. Our people are not fond of losing inter-  
est, and therefore gold is of very little use to  
them. "THE SPECIE MUST BE COL-  
LECTED TOGETHER AND SHIPPED!"  
How reduce the premium on specie? "By  
ENCOURAGING THE BANKS TO EXTEND THEIR  
ISSUES OF PAPER!" Ye Gods and Goddesses!  
was ever the like heard before? Did the in-  
crease of continental money reduce the premium  
on specie? Common sense will show that an  
increase of paper would diminish its value,  
which has always been the fact. But a man  
mad enough to edit a whig newspaper might  
easily believe that the world will turn on its  
axis to-morrow in a different direction from  
what it does to-day.

"We do not want GOLD AND SILVER while  
we are in debt," says this whig wisacre!—  
Indeed! What is paper good for if it does not  
represent specie? Why is it better with the  
name of president and cashier upon it than  
blank paper would be? Only because people  
have some faith that the bank will perform its  
promises. But the whigs advise to collect and  
ship all the specie, and then encourage the  
banks to multiply false promises. This is the  
downright road to ruin.

Now hear the whig morality—the morality  
of swindlers—  
"Much has been said about the Banks re-  
suming specie payments. How can they re-  
sume? They must do one of two things—wait  
until our credit is restored or debt paid—or they  
must call in all their issues, and refuse to dis-  
count or accommodate the public. The bank  
that should attempt to collect in its debts,  
and refuse to afford the public currency for the  
transaction of business, would deserve the ex-  
ecration of a whole community. When our  
foreign debt shall be paid, there will be no fur-  
ther demand for specie, and we shall then have  
it flowing into our country without needing it.—  
Its operations are like the tides—after a strong  
ebb we have a corresponding flood. We have  
attempted to arrest the tides, and therefore the  
flood will be longer in coming. Until the cur-  
rent of trade begins to set in again upon our  
shores, specie payments cannot be resumed.—  
The banks can call in their circulation—they  
can refuse to assist trade with their credits, or  
benefit the public by furnishing a circulating  
medium—but they cannot resume specie pay-  
ments until specie is no longer required for ex-  
port. All the cry therefore, which is raised in  
favor of specie payments now, proceeds either  
from ignorance or demagogism."

An honest man's the noblest work of God,  
said Pope. An honest bank, that should en-  
deavor honestly to pay its debts, "would de-  
serve the execration of the whole community,"  
is the whig doctrine. The whigs practice in  
this matter what they preach,—payment of the  
foreigner first, and payment in specie rather  
than produce, to increase the derangement of  
our own currency. We cut from the City  
News in a New York paper, the following—  
"Our debt due to England is every day dimini-  
shing. The packets which sailed on Monday  
took about half a million of dollars in specie,  
principally to Liverpool. The amount that has  
gone forward since the banks have suspended  
is estimated at five million of dollars.—This,  
with the large amount of cotton that has reached  
England, and is already on the way, will go far  
to extinguish the American debt."

How easy it would have been to raise five  
millions of dollars, in specie to pay their duties,  
if whig patriotism did not prefer England to  
America. But according to the whig creed,  
"the country is richest when it has the least  
specie, therefore they send it abroad."

From all hardness of heart, blindness of mind,  
and from all whig folly, and falsehood, and  
guile, Good Lord deliver us! [Gloucester  
Democrat.]

WHIG PICTURE OF WHIGGERY.  
The New York Express last week contained  
the most accurate description we recollect ever  
to have seen of the whig party, in two pithy lines,  
"Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,  
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose."

Was there ever any thing more graphic?  
"Not one looks backward." No, for they would  
see the ghost of defeated victories have ended  
in defeat: all whig efforts have terminated in  
disaster: all whig anticipations have been over-  
whelmed in confusion. Good reason for not  
looking backward!

"Onward still he goes." He must needs go  
when Old Nick drives. Though the paper  
currency has exploded, they still go for a paper  
currency. Though the National Bank has never  
ceased to derange, they go for a National Bank  
to regulate. Though the mammoth Bank is  
bankrupt, they all go for a mammoth Bank to  
sustain credit. Though duties paid in bad  
paper would ruin their commerce by transfer-  
ring all business to the ports where the paper  
was worst, still they go for the payment of duties  
in bad paper. Though such payment would  
ruin their manufacturers by taking off all protec-  
tion, still Boston goes for payment in bad paper.  
Though anarchy once let loose would level  
their palaces in the dust, still they invoke the  
spirit of anarchy. Though their course leads  
downward to certain destruction, onward still  
they go!

"Yet none looks forward farther than his  
nose." If they did, would they have nomi-  
nated Webster for inevitable defeat, two years ago  
in Boston? Would they nominate him for the  
same fate in New York? Having been de-  
ceived every year, for thirteen years in the re-  
sult of the fall elections, would they believe the  
flattering tale again? Every year, about the  
end of July the whig victories commence and  
continue without cessation to the middle of No-  
vember; then, add all these victories together  
and they always amount to a defeat. Yet the  
willing whig dupes are still as ready, as ever  
to be imposed on. Their stock of gullibility is  
inexhaustible. It is not like the United States  
Bank for you may draw upon it forever, and  
all your drafts will be honored. They now be-  
lieve that the whole country is ready to rise in  
rebellion for the privilege of being cheated with  
irredeemable paper. Not one looks forward  
farther than his nose, if he did, would they la-  
bor so hard to pull down ruin on themselves?  
Would they strive to overturn the government  
that protects all? No. Nor would they wor-  
ship Mammon, if they knew the worth of free-  
dom. [Salem Adv.]

CONTEMPTIBLE. We understand that several  
whig merchants of Bangor, of "contem-  
ptible calibre," have been very busy for the last  
four weeks in collecting specie for exportation,  
for the profits of the premium. The money  
used in buying up the specie consists principal-  
ly of the small bills of banks out of this State,  
the introduction and circulation of which in this  
State, is, it is notorious, in direct violation of  
law. The manner in which the specie is col-  
lected by the whig traders, who are continually  
crying out against the scarcity of change, is truly  
contemptible. The small business is done in  
this wise—A small purchase of from three to  
six cents is made, and a one, two, or three dol-  
lar bill is tendered in payment, and the balance  
required in specie. At their own shops they  
will pay out small bills, but no change, which is  
ashed for from customers. People from the  
country are required to pay specie for their pur-  
chases, and are in various ways induced and  
over-persuaded to exchange their specie for  
small bills. Thus certain small souls are col-  
lecting specie to sell for a premium, while at  
the same time their voices are heard cursing  
the Administration, the pet banks and the de-  
mocratic party, among other things, because  
change is so scarce. They will never change  
a bill to accommodate a neighbor or a friend,  
but at the same time do not blush to ask such  
accommodation for themselves. Every honest  
honorable man must despise such petty mean-  
ness. A great majority of our whig merchants  
would be ashamed to be caught in such tricks  
—it is only the small fry, without shame or a  
particle of honor, to whom these remarks apply.  
—[Bangor Republican.]

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The  
opinion has been quite generally entertained  
and expressed by the public prints, that our  
Banks were preparing themselves to resume  
specie payments at an early day; and high  
hopes have been indulged that those institutions  
would at least assume a consciousness of recti-  
tude, though they felt it not. For ourselves,  
we feel well satisfied that such opinion and  
hopes are destined to a woeful disappointment,  
and that instead of the decline of the premium  
(so called) on specie having a tendency to pro-  
mote a resumption by the Banks, it has been  
brought about by them solely for the purpose of  
facilitating a perpetuation of their iniquitous sus-  
pension, by rendering it less oppressive and ob-  
noxious to the public. The depreciation of their  
paper has been reduced 4 a 5 per cent., and is  
now down to from 8 to 9 per centum; and al-  
ready we hear nothing more about the resump-  
tion so much talked of a couple of weeks since.  
How much farther it is the purpose of the banks  
to reduce the depreciation of their notes, re-  
mains to be seen; but so far as that reduction  
has been viewed as a forerunner of the resump-  
tion of specie payments by them, it had a spe-  
cious but most deceptive effect. Every decline  
in the mis-called premium on specie, instead of  
being an approach to that consummation, we  
are well satisfied is but an additional barrier a-  
gainst it; and just so far and fast as the com-  
plaints and groans of the public against the in-  
equity and injustice of the Banks, is removed  
from the walls of the Directors' rooms by the  
decline of specie premiums, just so far and fast  
will they recede from resuming the redemption  
of their paper. Destitute alike of virtue and  
honesty, as they have proved themselves, they  
will never assume those attributes so long as le-  
gislatures can be found venal enough to legalize  
a course of profitable swindlings, and the people  
will wear their yoke of tyranny without resort-  
ing to coercive measures for relief.—N. Y. Sun.

Legal decision. A person was lately tried  
in Montreal for stealing three five dollar Bank  
bills. The defence was that the bills were of no  
value, though genuine, for the Banks refused to  
pay specie for them, and therefore were value-  
less, and it was not a crime to steal them.—  
This defence was sustained by the Court and  
the person acquitted. Yet such is the stuff  
our whigs wish to have take the place of specie,  
and made a legal tender.—[N. H. Patriot.]

## GOLD AND SILVES.

We do not think the stock of precious metals  
in this country have been much decreased, in  
consequence of the exportation of specie to  
England. The premium obtained for gold and  
silver has had the effect of brining the metals  
from other quarters as fast as exported, or nearly  
so. There is now a two years supply of im-  
portations in the country, in the aggregate.—  
There is therefore no necessity for going in debt  
to foreign countries for some time to come.—  
The accounts from the harvest fields are such,  
as to warrant us a supply of grain, not only for  
all the purposes of home consumption, but also  
for exportation. We shall not have to contend  
with a scarcity of bread-stuffs at home, or the  
excessive importations from abroad, two im-  
portant items in the combination of circum-  
stances which contributed to the general dis-  
content. Under such circumstances the period  
for well conducted banks to resume specie pay-  
ments, cannot be very far distant. We know  
there is a comparatively small part of the  
whole community who are interested in the  
continuation of the suspension of specie pay-  
ments. But the signs of the times, show most  
conclusively, that our monied institutions must  
either yield to the general sentiment, or lose the  
confidence of the public. We give below an  
extract from the correspondence of the Mer-  
chant under date,

New York, Aug. 3, 3 o'clock P. M.  
Baltimore Republican.

Specie is dull. Some large orders are be-  
ing filled for the next packets at low rates—  
say 8 to 8 1-2 per cent.—From close observa-  
tion, I have ascertained that the receipt of specie  
at the bullion offices on Wall street, have aver-  
aged for the last three weeks \$200,000 per  
day.—Notwithstanding the heavy amount that  
goes out to England, it is confidently estimated  
that the influx of coin from England, through  
emigrants and direct importation is fully equal  
to three fourths of the exportations. These  
causes combined are powerful reasons for the  
low price of metals at this moment.

Low-day many of the Banks paid demands  
upon them for small amounts of their notes  
rather than stand a suit. The mechanics are  
mustering up all the bills they can get and spare  
from their wants, determined to make a demand,  
and if it be not complied with to institute pro-  
cess immediately.

Fifty thousand dollars arrived last night from  
Liverpool, for the South, to be inverted in  
Southern bills and thence in cotton.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIVILEGES AND  
ADVANTAGES.—It is impossible that all the in-  
dividuals in the community can enjoy equal  
advantages, though our institutions were republi-  
canized to the highest degree of perfection.—  
But in a truly republican country all will enjoy  
equal privileges. The son of a poor citizen  
does not enjoy all the advantages which are  
enjoyed by the son of a wealthy citizen, though  
the laws may afford him gratuitously the best  
advantages of education. The son of the wealthy  
man enjoys the means, after he has com-  
pleted his education, of being put forward in the  
world, and of employing his time in any way  
that pleases his taste or inclination—while the  
son of the poor man must devote himself almost  
exclusively to the business, by which he can ob-  
tain a livelihood. Hence—of these two indi-  
viduals, if they are possessed of equal talents,  
the son of the rich man has the better chance  
of obtaining distinction, under the ordinary cir-  
cumstances of society. Yet they are possess-  
ed of equal privileges, so long as one is no more  
entitled to office on account of those advan-  
tages, which render the attainment of it more  
easy to him. Were the disposal of these offices  
in the hands of a particular class of the com-  
munity—then would the children of that class en-  
joy privileges as well as advantages which were  
denied to the rest of the community. So far  
as this state of things exists in any nation, the  
government is aristocratical, whatever name it  
may have assumed. But while the citizens of  
a community are equally eligible to office, with-  
out regard to their birth, connection, or occu-  
pation, and while all offices are either directly  
or indirectly, at this disposal of the people;—  
while no citizen is considered as entitled to of-  
fice on any other account than his own individ-  
ual merits and qualifications, all the citizens of  
the community may be considered as possessed  
of equal privileges—though their private cir-  
cumstances of wealth and fortune may confer  
upon some superior advantages to those of the  
majority.—Boston Statesman.

OLD STANDARDS.—There is a set of people  
who are fast disappearing from the face of the  
earth, and who, on account of their remem-  
brance of the circumstances of our revolution-  
ary times, are the most interesting historical com-  
panions among us. Let us cherish their society  
and make much of them while they live.—  
There are now remaining but a very small num-  
ber of them—and they have become extreme-  
ly precious by their rarity. On every Fourth  
of July where there is a village celebration, we  
usually observe a number of these old men gath-  
ered together—and the number diminishes sen-  
sibly every year. Soon will they be utterly an-  
nihilated. They are now the salt of society  
wherever they live—and their

better calculated to cherish and keep alive the  
patriotic spirit that distinguished our fathers than  
the best orations that can be made. The times  
in which they passed their youth were calcula-  
ted to store their minds with interesting facts  
which no later period can supply. All these  
facts are as valuable as they are entertaining.  
Almost every old person who lived in our rev-  
olutionary times, is acquainted with some matters  
of fact which are not recorded in history, and  
which may, nevertheless, afford to us a useful  
political lesson. Long may these old standards  
remain among us—and as long as we live may  
we cherish and honor them.—Bost. States.

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday, August  
5, Mr. Amos Moody, of Andover, in this State,  
went out, in company with two others, on a  
hunting excursion. About 10 o'clock, they  
came to a steep and high bluff, the face of  
which was rock. Mr. Moody undertook to  
ascend the bluff, and succeeded in climbing to  
the height of about one hundred feet, when he  
found the rock so steep and smooth, that he  
could proceed no farther; and, from some cause,  
lost his footing, and fell from that fearful height.  
About half way down he struck a crag of  
the rock, and then fell to the ground. His  
head was dreadfully crushed, the skull being  
broken, and the fore part of it turned out over  
his eyes.

He was taken up and carried about five  
miles, where assistance was procured, and his  
wounds dressed; in doing which it was found  
necessary to remove a considerable portion of  
the skull, and some of the brain. He was,  
however, alive on Thursday morning, and had  
recovered his senses so as to be conscious of  
what was passing about him. It seems almost  
miraculous, that he was not instantly killed.—  
Eastern Argus.

The National Intelligencer and other whig  
papers are apprehensive that the force of public  
sentiment will soon compel the banks to resume  
specie payments, which act the Intelligencer  
says would be "ridiculous!" The democracy  
don't think it would be so ridiculous for the  
banks to resume, as it will be serious for them  
to delay.—Bos. States.

GALLANTRY.—The editor of the Methuen  
Falls Gazette, speaking of the British succe-  
sion, says: "To us, the idea of placing a young  
child upon a throne, to rule over a mighty na-  
tion, is absolutely ridiculous!—What does little  
Miss Victoria know about the wants of her peo-  
ple, or the policy of foreign nations?"

If this Methuen editor were in England, he  
would be whipped at a cart tail, as he ought to  
be, for uttering treason of the worst kind. The  
"little Miss Victoria" is a stout buxom lass of  
eighteen with red hair and its usual accompa-  
niments. She could take a dozen like the Me-  
thuen editor across her knee and spank them—  
child fashion—without stopping to wink. "Lit-  
tle Miss Victoria," indeed! why she is big e-  
nough to rule a dozen such kingdoms, with the  
aid of her two bright eyes. There have al-  
ready been old grannies enough on the throne  
of England, and we are glad to see the crown  
revert again to youth and beauty—the only des-  
potisms under which men will be happy in spite  
of their teeth. Yes, if we must have a monar-  
chy, give us the despotism of beauty; if we  
must have despotism, give us the silken chain  
of a pretty woman. Your old, ugly, gruff,  
grouchy, brandy nosed kings, may die off as  
fast as they please, and "worms may eat them" if  
they have a stomach for such food; but the  
young and handsome Victoria, may she live for-  
ever and a day, without losing a dimple or sport-  
ing a gray hair!—Them's our sentiments.—  
Boston Hints.

A GOOD JOKE.—A grocer of New York,  
who had set up an opposition to the whole batch  
of suspended banks, and commenced paper is-  
sues to his customers in the usual form found  
his shop plasters returned to him in such quanti-  
ties, that on counting over his "money," in order  
to see how much he still had in circulation, he  
found that he had already redeemed about \$100  
more than he had ever issued! The best of  
the joke is, that the counterfeiters are so well  
executed, that he cannot for the life of him dis-  
tinguish them from the genuine issues.

This trick upon the poor grocer, nearly e-  
quals that practised some years ago on the Bank  
of England. A gang of counterfeiters manag-  
ed to substitute their spurious plate for the gen-  
uine plate and whilst they were issuing the "real  
Simon pures," the bank was daily counterfeit-  
ing their own bills, and without hesitation re-  
deeming the issues of both!

WHY MEN MARRY.—One marries a woman  
because she looks well when she dances—she  
never dances afterwards. Another man mar-  
ries because she has a handsome foot and ankle,  
which after marriage, he never takes trouble to  
admire. A third marries for love, which wanes  
with the honey moon. A fourth for money and  
finds that his wife does not choose to die, to com-  
plete his satisfaction. And a fifth being old  
in wisdom and years, marries a young woman,  
who soon becomes a suitable match for him by











